Treaty *(e.g.* in that concluded with Hungary at Trianon on June 4, 1920), or else in a special Declaration made by the State before the Council of the League of Nations *(e.g.* by Lithuania on May 12, 1922). Altogether agreements for the protection of national minorities were made with fourteen States: Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Greece, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Turkey, Albania, Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania.

According to these agreements, differences in race, language, or religion are not to debar any person from public office, functions, or honours, or from the practice of professions. National minorities are to be free to found and run charitable, religious, and social institutions, schools, and other educational establishments, using their own language and freely practising their own religion. The State must not interfere with the free use of their language in private intercourse, in trade, religion, in the press or other publications, or in public meetings. Further, the State is to give reasonable facilities to national minorities for the oral or written use of their languages in the law-courts. In towns and districts where a national minority with a language of its own forms a considerable proportion of the population, elementary schools are to be provided for it in which the instruction is given in its own language, though the State may insist on the official language, *i.e.*

that of the majority, being included in the school curriculum. Further, in such towns and districts the national minority is to be given a fair share of the money which the State or the local authorities devote to education, religion, and public welfare. On the other hand, national minorities are under an obligation loyally to co-operate as citizens with the nations in whose States they are included.

In all the Minority Treaties the League of Nations has been appointed guardian and guarantor of the rights and duties of the minorities. Disputes are to be settled by the League, or, in the last resort, by the Permanent Court of